National Visitor Use Monitoring Results

September 2008
Data collected FY2002 and FY2007

USDA Forest Service
Region 1

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST

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INTRODUCTION

Scope and purpose of the National Visitor Use Monitoring program

The National Visitor Use Monitoring (NVUM) program provides reliable information about recreation visitors to national forest system managed lands at the national, regional, and forest level. Information about the quantity and quality of recreation visits is required for national forest plans, Executive Order 12862 (Setting Customer Service Standards), and implementation of the National Recreation Agenda. To improve public service, the agency's Strategic and Annual Performance Plans require measuring trends in user satisfaction and use levels. NVUM information assists Congress, Forest Service leaders, and program managers in making sound decisions that best serve the public and protect valuable natural resources by providing science based, reliable information about the type, quantity, quality and location of recreation use on public lands. The information collected is also important to external customers including state agencies and private industry. NVUM methodology and analysis is explained in detail in the research paper entitled: Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring Process: Research Method Documentation; English, Kocis, Zarnoch, and Arnold; Southern Research Station; May 2002 (http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum).

In 1998 a group of research and forest staff developed a recreation sampling system (NVUM) that provides statistical recreation use information at the forest, regional, and national level. Several Forest Service staff areas including Recreation, Wilderness, Ecosystem Management, Research and Strategic Planning and Resource Assessment were involved in developing the program. From January 2000 through September 2003 every national forest implemented this methodology and collected visitor use information. Using a five year rotation, every national forest collected information a second time from October 2004 through September 2009.

This NVUM data is useful for forest planning and decision making. The description of visitor characteristics (age, race, zip code, activity participation) can help the forest identify their recreation niche. Satisfaction information can help management decide where best to place limited resources that would result in improved visitor satisfaction. Economic expenditure information can help forests show local communities the employment and income effects of tourism from forest visitors. In addition, the credible use statistics can be helpful in considering visitor capacity issues.

Before the surveys begin, each forest stratifies all recreation sites and areas into five basic categories called "site types": Day Use Developed Sites (DUDS), Overnight Use Developed Sites (OUDS), Designated Wilderness Areas (Wilderness), General Forest Areas (GFA), and View Corridors (VC). Only the first four categories are considered "true" national forest recreation visits and are included in the visit estimates. Each site was given a rating of very high, high, medium, low, or no use for the likelihood of finding recreational visitors leaving a site or area for the last time (last exiting recreation use) for each day of the year. Each day on which a site or area is open is called a site day. Site day is the basic sampling unit for the survey. Results of this forest categorization are shown in Table 1.

A map showing all General Forest Exit locations and View Corridors was prepared and archived with the NVUM data for use in future sample years. NVUM also provided training materials, equipment, survey forms, funding, and the protocol necessary for the forest to gather visitor use information.

Definition of Terms

NVUM has standardized measures of visitor use to ensure that all national forest visitor measures are comparable. These definitions are basically the same as established by the Forest Service in the 1970s, however the application of the definition is stricter. Visitors must pursue a recreation activity physically located "on" Forest Service managed land in order to be counted. They cannot be passing through; viewing from non-Forest Service managed roads, or just using restroom facilities. The NVUM basic use measurements are ***national forest visits*** and ***site visits.*** NVUM provides estimates of both types of visits and statistics measuring the precision of the estimates. These statistics include the error rate and associated confidence intervals at the 90 percent confidence level. The NVUM methodology categorizes recreation facilities and areas into specific site types and use levels in order to develop the sampling frame. Understanding the definitions of the variables used in the sample design and statistical analysis is important in order to interpret the results. Following are the definition of the important terms used in this report.

National forest visit - the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A national forest visit can be composed of multiple site visits.

Site visit - the entry of one person onto a national forest site or area to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time.

Recreation trip – the duration of time beginning when the visitor left their home and ending when they return to their home.

Confidence level -- defines the degree of certainty that a range of values contains the true value of what is being estimated. For example, a 90% confidence level refers to the range of values within which the true value will fall 90% of the time. Higher confidence levels necessarily cover a larger range of values.

Confidence interval width (also called error rate) - these terms define the reliability of the visit estimates. The confidence level defines the desired level of certainty. The size of the interval that is needed to reach that level of certainty is the confidence interval width. The confidence interval width is expressed as a percent of the estimate and defines the upper and lower bounds of the confidence interval. The smaller the confidence interval, the more precise is the estimate. A 90 percent confidence level is very acceptable for social science applications at a broad national or forest scale. For example: There are 205 million national forest visits plus or minus 3 percent at the 90 percent confidence level. In other words we are 90 percent certain that the true number of national forest visits lies between 198.85 million and 211.15 million.

Site day - a day that a recreation site or area is open to the public for recreation purposes.

Site types -- stratification of a forest recreation site or area into one of five broad categories as defined in the paper: Forest Service National Visitor Use Monitoring Process: Research Method Documentation, May 2002, English et al. The categories are Day Use Developed sites (DUDS), Overnight Use Developed Sites (OUDS), General Forest Areas (GFA), Wilderness (WILD). Two other categories were also developed but not used in the final site visit estimates. These were View Corridors and Off-Forest Recreation Activities. For details see the methods paper (English et al).

Proxy – information collected at a recreation site or area that is related to the amount of recreation visitation received. The proxy information must pertain to all users of the site and it must be one of the proxy types allowed in the NVUM pre-work directions (fee receipts, fee envelopes, mandatory permits, permanent traffic counters, ticket sales, and daily use records).

Nonproxy – a recreation site or area that does not have proxy information. At these sites a 24-hour traffic count is taken to measure total use for one site day at the sample site.

Use level - for proxy or nonproxy sites, each day that a recreation site or area was open for recreation, the site day was categorized as very high, high, medium or low last exiting recreation traffic, or no use. No Use was defined as either administratively closed or having zero expected last exiting use. For example Sabino Picnic Area (a DUDS nonproxy site) is no use for 120 days, has high last exiting recreation use on open weekends (70 days) and medium last exiting recreation use on open midweek days (175 days). This accounts for all 365 days of the year at Sabino Picnic area. This process was repeated for every developed site and area on the forest.

Limitations of the Results

The information presented here is valid and applicable at the forest, regional, and national level. It is not designed to be accurate at the district or site level. The quality of the visitation estimate is dependent on the sample design development, sampling unit selection, sample size and variability, and survey implementation. First, preliminary work conducted by forests to classify sites consistently according to the type and amount of visitation influences the quality of the estimate. Second, visitors sampled must be representative of the population of all visitors. Third, the number of visitors sampled must be large enough to adequately control variability. Finally, the success of the forest in accomplishing its assigned sample days, correctly filling out the interview forms, and following the sample protocol influence the error rate. The error rate will reflect all these factors. The smaller the error rate, the better the estimate.

Large error rates (i.e. high variability) in the national forest visit (NFV), site visit (SV) and Wilderness visit estimates are primarily caused by a small sample size in a given stratum (for example General Forest Area low use days) or having a few observations where the use observed was beyond that stratum's normal range. For example, on the Clearwater National Forest in the General Forest Area low stratum, there were 14 sample days. Of these 14 sample days, 13 days had visitation estimates between 0-20. One observation had a visitation estimate of 440. Therefore, the stratum mean was about 37 with a standard error of 116. The 90% confidence interval width is then 400% of the mean, a very high error rate (variability). Whether these types of odd observations are due to unusual weather, malfunctioning traffic counters, or a misclassification of the day (a sampled low use day that should have been categorized as a high use day) is unknown. Eliminating the unusual observation from data analysis could reduce the error rate. However, unless the NVUM team had reason to suspect the data was incorrect they did not eliminate these unusual cases.

The descriptive information about national forest visitors is based upon only those visitors that were interviewed. If a forest has distinct seasonal use patterns and activities that vary greatly by season, these patterns may or may not be adequately captured in this study. For the first round of sampling, the study was designed primarily to estimate total number of people during a year. Consequently, sample days were distributed based upon high, medium, and low exiting use days, without regard to seasons or he spatial distribution of days across the forest. For the second round, the sampling frame was adjusted to obtain both a valid estimate of visitation volume, but also a representative sample of visitors. For the

second round, the sampling plan took into account both the spatial and seasonal spread of days across the forest. However, the issue of not adequately representing certain use patterns may still occur, particularly for activities that are limited in where or when they occur.

Note that the results of the NVUM activity analysis DO NOT identify the types of activities visitors would like to have offered on the national forests. It also does not tell us about displaced forest visitors, those who no longer visit the forest because the activities they desire are not offered.

Some forest visitors were counted and included in the total forest use estimate but were not surveyed. This included visitors to recreation special events and organization camps.

VISITATION ESTIMATES

Forest Definition of Site Days

The population of available site days for sampling was constructed from information provided by forest staff. Each site was given a rating of very high (used only in round 2), high, medium, low, or no use for the likelihood of finding recreational visitors leaving a site or area for the last time (last exiting recreation use) for each day of the year. The stratum, a combination of site type and use level, was then used to construct the sampling frame. For both years sampled on this forest the results of the recreation site/area stratification and days sampled are displayed in Table 1.

Table 1. Site days and percentage of days sampled by stratum on the Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data)

Stratum*		Round 1, FY2002			Round 2, FY2007		
Site Type*	Use Level* or Proxy Code*	Site Days* in Stratum Population	Days Sampled	Sampling Rate (%)	Site Days* in Stratum Population	Days Sampled	Sampling Rate (%)
DUDS	Very High	0	0	n/a	115	12	10.43
DUDS	High	322	12	3.73	364	16	4.40
DUDS	Medium	989	14	1.42	863	12	1.39
DUDS	Low	1469	8	0.54	1282	8	0.62
DUDS	DUR5	367	4	1.09	365	10	2.74
DUDS	FR1	54	4	7.41	0	0	n/a
DUDS	ST1	0	0	n/a	50	10	20.00
GFA	High	969	21	2.17	1499	18	1.20
GFA	Medium	7387	55	0.74	6409	19	0.30
GFA	Low	15364	18	0.12	8622	12	0.14
OUDS	High	30	7	23.33	30	10	33.33
OUDS	Medium	386	11	2.85	328	10	3.05
OUDS	Low	2065	10	0.48	1776	7	0.39
OUDS	DUR4	0	0	n/a	102	11	10.78
OUDS	FE3	1752	8	0.46	0	0	n/a
OUDS	FE4	0	0	n/a	1641	12	0.73
OUDS	RE2	0	0	n/a	1827	12	0.66
OUDS	SUP4	698	7	1.00	0	0	n/a
WILD	High	28	7	25.00	108	11	10.19
WILD	Medium	391	8	2.05	493	14	2.84
WILD	Low	1349	9	0.67	746	8	1.07
Total		33620	203	0.60	26620	212	0.80

[a] Stratum is the combination of the site type and use level or proxy code. Sample days were independently drawn within each stratum.

[b] DUDS = Day Use Developed Site, GFA = General Forest Area ("Undeveloped Areas"), OUDS = Overnight Use Developed Site, WILD = Designated Wilderness

[c] Use level was defined independently by each forest by defining the expected number of recreation visitors that would be last-existing a site or area on a given day. The forest developed the range for very high, high, medium, and low and then assigned each day of the year to one of the use levels.

[d] Proxy Code - If the site or area already had counts of use (such as fee envelopes or ski lift tickets) the site was called a proxy site and sampled independent of nonproxy sites.

[e] Site Days are days that a recreation site or area is open to the public for recreation purposes.

Visitor Use Estimates

Visitor use estimates are available at the national, regional, and forest level. This document provides only Forest level data. Other documents may be obtained through the National Visitor Use Monitoring web page: www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/

When reviewing the results, forest personnel should inquire if this forest experienced any unusual circumstances such as forest fires, floods, or atypical weather that may have created an unusual recreation use pattern for the years sampled.

Table 2 displays the number of national forest visits and site visits by site type for this National Forest. The site visit estimate includes the Wilderness site visits.

Table 2. Annual visitation estimate (thousands) for Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 data and FY2007 data)

Visit Type	Round 1, FY2002		Round 2, FY2007	
	Visits (thousands)	90% confidence interval width(%)[e]	Visits (thousands)	90% confidence interval width (%)[e]
Total Estimated Site Visits	1,443.7	22.7	1,020.8	19.7
Designated Wilderness Visits[b]	18.5	55.4	12.1	32.8
Special Events and Organizational Camp Use[c]	4.7	0.0	1.5	0.0
Total Estimated National Forest Visits	1,334.7	23.5	919.3	19.9

[b] Designated Wilderness visits are included in the Site Visits estimate.

[c] Special events and organizational camp use are not included in the Site Visit estimate, only in the National Forest Visits estimate. Forests reported the total number of participants and observers so this number is not estimated; it is treated as 100% accurate.

[e] This value defines the upper and lower bounds of the visitation estimate at the 90% confidence level, for example if the visitation estimate is 100 +/-5%, one would say "at the 90% confidence level visitation is between 95 and 105 visits."

The quality of the use estimate is based in part on how many individuals were contacted during the sample day and how many complete interviews were obtained from which to estimate NVUM numbers and visitor descriptions. Tables 3 and 4 display the number of visitor contacts, number of completed

interviews by site type and survey form type. This information may be useful to managers when assessing how representative of all visitors the information in this report may be.

Table 3. Number of individuals contacted by Site Type on Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007)

Site Type	Round 1, FY2002			Round 2, FY2007		
	Total Individuals Contacted	Individuals Who Agreed to be Interviewed	Individuals who were last exiting recreation	Total Individuals Contacted	Individuals Who Agreed to be Interviewed	Individuals who were last exiting recreation*
DUDS	412	394	343	687	669	458
GFA	663	632	397	541	510	314
OUDS	178	164	81	347	342	115
Wilderness	118	113	46	293	289	50
Total	1371	1303	867	1868	1810	937

* for round 2 this includes individuals last exiting sometime during the interview day; in round 1 it includes only individuals last exiting when interviewed.

Table 4. Number of complete interviews[a] on Kootenai National Forest by Site Type and Form Type (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data)

	Day Use Developed Site		Overnight Use Developed Site		Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)		Wilderness		Total	
Form Type[b]	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007
Basic	164	178	32	52	169	120	19	21	384	371
Economic	92	159	24	42	104	116	14	17	234	334
Satisfaction	87	143	25	30	124	112	13	16	249	301
Total	343	480	81	124	397	348	46	54	867	1006

[a] Complete interviews are those in which the individual contacted agreed to be interviewed, and fell into the targeted group (was recreating on the national forest and was exiting the site or area for the last time that day).

[b] Form type is the type of interview form administered to the visitor. The Basic form did not ask either economic or satisfaction questions. The Satisfaction form did not ask economic questions and the Economic form did not ask Satisfaction questions.

Visitors were interviewed regardless of whether they were recreating at the site or not, however the interview was discontinued after determining that the reason for visiting the site was not recreation. Figures 1a and b display the various reasons visitors gave as their purpose for stopping at the sample site.

Figure 1a. Purpose of visit by visitors who agreed to be interviewed on Kootenai National Forest (FY2002).

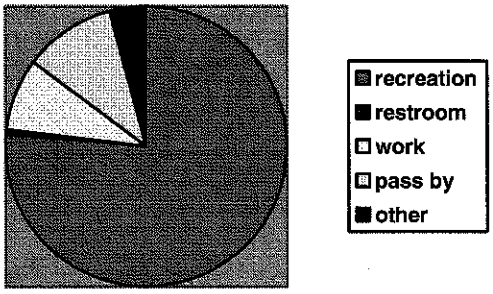
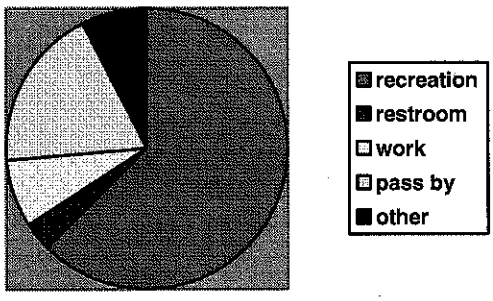


Figure 1b. Purpose of visit by visitors who agreed to be interviewed on Kootenai National Forest (FY2007).



DESCRIPTION OF THE RECREATION VISIT

Demographics

Descriptions of forest recreational visits were developed based upon the characteristics of interviewed visitors (respondents) and expanded to the national forest visitor population. Basic demographic information helps forest managers identify the profile of the visitors they serve. Management concerns such as providing recreation opportunities for underserved populations may be monitored with this information. Tables 5 through Table 7 provide basic demographic information about visitors interviewed regarding Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Age, respectively. Table 8 shows the most common reported origins for recreation visitors. A complete list of reported zipcodes for respondents is found in Appendix A. Table 9 provides information about self reported travel distance from home to the interview site for round 2 data only; this information was not collected in round 1.

Table 5. Percent of National Forest Visits by gender on Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data)

Gender	Survey Respondents[a]		National Forest Visits (%)[b]	
	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007
Female	221	978	24.2	34.1
Male	556	1294	75.8	65.9
Total	777	2272	100.0	100.0

[a] in round 2 of sampling survey respondents were asked to give the gender and age of themselves plus up to 3 other people in their party, therefore there are more respondents here than the number of people who completed full interviews.

[b] Calculations are computed using weights that expand the sample of individuals to the population of National Forest Visits. For more detailed information regarding weights used contact the NVUM program manager.

Table 6. Percent of National Forest Visits[a] by race/ethnicity on Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data)

Race/Ethnicity[a]	Number of Survey Respondents		National Forest Visits (%)	
	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	14	1.22	3.2
Asian	1	3	0.00	1.3
Black/African American	2	1	0.01	0.2
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	2	5	0.01	0.3
Other	3		0.11	
White	760	656	98.37	98.6
Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino	6	14	0.27	4.7
Total	776	679	99.99	123.3

[a] The race/ethnicity questions were not asked identically in rounds 1 and 2. Due to OMB requirements in round 2, "Spanish, Hispanic or Latino" was presented in a separate question because it is an ethnicity not a race. In round 2 respondents first stated whether they were of this ethnicity, then in a separate question were asked which ones of the racial categories they felt applied to them. Respondents could choose more than one racial group. "Other" was allowed in round 1 but OMB required its removal in round 2.

[c] Calculations are computed using weights that expand the sample of individuals to the population of National Forest Visits. For more detailed information regarding weights used contact the NVUM program manager.

Table 7. Percent of National Forest Visits[a] by age on Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data)

Age	National Forest Visits (%)	
	FY2002	FY2007
Under 16	18.7	20.3
16-19	4.5	4.5
20-29	8.4	10.6
30-39	15.9	11.0
40-49	17.5	18.4
50-59	17.4	19.6
60-69	12.2	10.3
70 and over	5.4	5.4
Total	100.0	100.1

Figure 2. Comparison of age distributions for visits to Kootenai National Forest (FY2002 and FY2007).

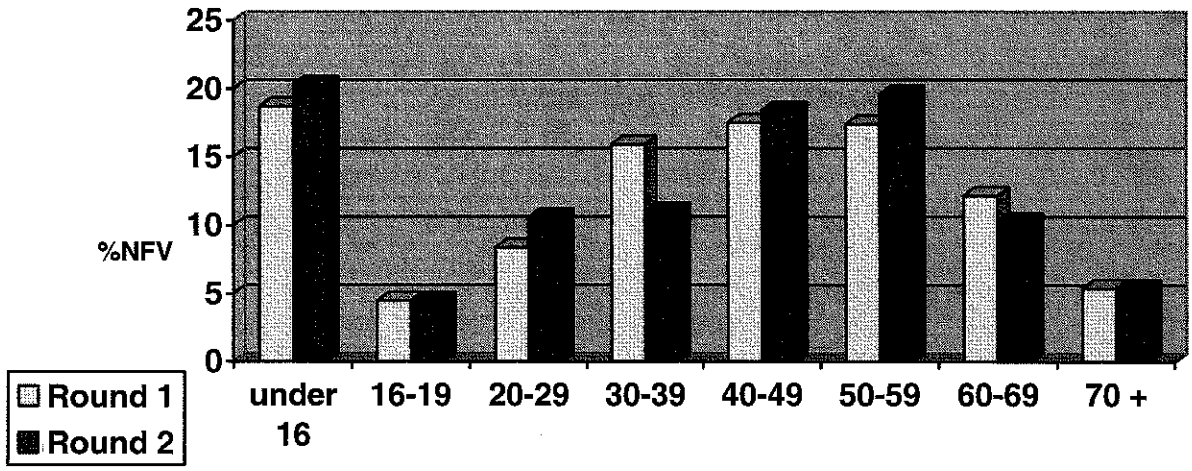


Table 8a. Most commonly reported Zip Codes, states, and counties of Kootenai National Forest survey respondents in Round 1 (FY2002 data)

Round 1, FY2002				
ZIP Codes	State	County	Survey Respondents (%)	Survey Respondents (n)
59923	MT	Lincoln	31.8	276
Unknown Origin			10.7	93
59935	MT	Lincoln	7.6	66
59917	MT	Lincoln	7.2	62
Foreign Countr			3.5	30
59901	MT	Flathead	2.2	19
59918	MT	Lincoln	1.7	15
59912	MT	Flathead	1.5	13
59934	MT	Lincoln	1.5	13
59853	MT	Sanders	1.2	10
83864	ID	Bonner	1.2	10
59937	MT	Flathead	1.0	9

59874	MT	Sanders	0.7	6

Table 8b. Most commonly reported Zip Codes, states, and counties of Kootenai National Forest survey respondents in Round 2. (FY2007 NVUM data)

Round 2, FY2007				
ZIP Codes	State	County	Survey Respondents (%)	Survey Respondents (n)
59923	MT	Lincoln	28.8	290
59935	MT	Lincoln	10.6	107
59917	MT	Lincoln	6.9	69
Foreign Country			3.9	39
59901	MT	Flathead	3.3	33
59853	MT	Sanders	2.4	24
Unknown Origin			1.9	19
83805	ID	Boundary	1.7	17
83864	ID	Bonner	1.5	15
83811	ID	Bonner	1.2	12
59801	MT	Missoula	1.1	11
59918	MT	Lincoln	1.1	11
59930	MT	Lincoln	1.1	11
59802	MT	Missoula	1.0	10

Table 9. Percent of National Forest Visits[a] by distance traveled to Kootenai National Forest. (FY2007 NVUM data)

Miles from Survey Respondent's Home to Interview Location[b]	National Forest Visits (%)	
	FY2002	FY2007
0 - 25 miles	NA	50.3
26 - 50 miles	NA	9.9
51 - 75 miles	NA	8.4
76 - 100 miles	NA	4.1
101 - 150 miles	NA	9.1
151 - 200 miles	NA	5.8
201 - 500 miles	NA	12.4
Total		100.0

[a] National Forest Visits are defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

[b] Travel distance is self-reported

¤ Not enough surveys were collected to make inferences about this variable.

Visit Descriptions

Characteristics of the recreation visit such as length of visit, types of sites visited, activity participation and visitor satisfaction with forest facilities and services help managers understand recreation use patterns and use of facilities. This allows them to plan workforce and facility needs.
The average national forest visit length of stay and average site visit length of stay by site type on this forest is displayed in Table 10. Since the average values displayed in Table 10 may be influenced by a few people staying a very long time, the median value is also shown.

Table 10. Visit duration on Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data)

Visit Type	Round 1, FY2002		Round 2, FY2007	
	Average Duration (hours)	Median Duration (hours)	Average Duration (hours)	Median Duration (hours)
Site Visit	6.7	3.0	8.9	3.0
Day Use Developed	2.6	1.5	1.9	1.2
Overnight Use Developed	22.9	19.4	36.5	19.0
Undeveloped Areas	6.3	3.0	8.8	3.0
Designated Wilderness	6.2	4.5	12.6	5.0
National Forest Visit	15.1	4.0	10.2	4.3

¤ Not enough surveys were collected to make inferences about this variable.

Many of the respondents on this National Forest went only to the site at which they were interviewed (Table 11). Some visitors went to more than one recreation site or area during their national forest visit and the average site visits per national forest visit is shown below. Also displayed are the average people per vehicle and average axles per vehicle. This information in conjunction with traffic counts was used to expand observations from individual interviews to the full forest population of recreation visitors. This information may be useful to forest engineers and others who use vehicle counters to conduct traffic studies.

During the interview, visitors were asked how often they visit this national forest for all recreational activities, and how often for their primary activity. Table 12 summarizes the percent of visits that are made by those in each frequency category for this National Forest.

Table 11. Group characteristics for Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data)

Characteristic	Average	
	FY2002	FY2007
Percent of recreational visitors who visit just one National Forest site during their entire National Forest Visit	93.6	89.4
Average number of national forest sites visited during each National Forest Visit	1.1	1.1
Average Group size	2.3	2.3
Average number of Axles per vehicle	2.1	2.1

Table 12 Percent of National Forest Visits by annual visit frequency to Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data)

Number of Reported Annual Forest Visits	Percent of National Forest Visits (%)			
	FY2002		FY2007	
	All Activities	Main Activity	All Activities	Main Activity
1 – 5 times per year	16.7	57.96	27.7	40.7
6 – 10 times per year	9.1	12.4	9.9	11.6
11 – 15 times per year	10.3	15.6	4.9	4.4
16 – 20 times per year	7.9	5.9	4.1	10.5
21 – 25 times per year	6.3	2.8	2.1	2.4
26 – 30 times per year	3.2	1.0	3.2	6.7
31 – 35 times per year	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.7
36 – 40 times per year	5.2	1.0	4.7	1.7
41 – 50 times per year	10.8	1.5	5.3	5.6
51 – 100 times per year	9.2	0.5	15.5	8.2
101 – 200 times per year	15.4	1.0	11.8	5.9
201 – 300 times per year	2.3	0.5	7.0	0.3
Over 300 times per year	3.0	0.0	3.7	0.1

Activities

In the second round of NVUM data collection, an additional question about activity participation was asked. After identifying their main recreational activity, visitors were asked how many hours they spent participating in that main activity during this national forest visit. Some caution is needed when using this information. Because most national forest visitors participate in several recreation activities during each visit, it is more than likely that other visitors also participated in this activity, but did not identify it as their main activity. For example, on one national forest 63 % of visitors identified viewing wildlife as a recreational activity that they participated in during this visit, however only 3% identified that activity as their main recreational activity. The information on average hours viewing wildlife is only for the 3% who reported it as a main activity. Duration of main activity was only collected in round 2.

It is tempting to compare the activity participation rates between the first and second round of data collection on the forest. While this may provide the forest with some interesting trend analysis, one must

be cautious of interpreting any significant changes. The allocation of sample days changed between the first and second round of data collection. The second round of data addressed seasonal distribution of sample days in order to better capture activity participation that is highly seasonal in nature, such as big game hunting. Therefore, some differences between activity participation between round 1 and round 2 may be attributed to the change in sample day allocation and not a change in actual participation rates. The extent of this affect is unknown.

Use of constructed facilities and designated areas

This section of data collection has undergone several changes in the interview process. Managers should use caution comparing results between rounds of data collection. About one-third of recreation visitors interviewed were asked about the facilities and special designated areas they used during their visit. In round 2 of data collection, the list of facilities was changed to remove those seldom selected, and focus on information to assist management in addressing off-highway vehicle usage. These results are displayed in Table 14.

Table 13. Activity participation on Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data)

	Round 1, FY2002		Round 2, FY2007		
Activity	% of visitors who participated in this activity[a]	% who said it was their primary activity[b]	% of visitors who participated in this activity[a]	% who said it was their primary activity[b]	Average hours spent in primary activity[c]
Camping in developed sites	7.34	3.60	8.1	1.2	33.6
Primitive camping	0.81	0.33	4.0	0.7	42.5
Backpacking	1.04	0.31	3.4	0.0	.
Resort Use	0.34	0.05	1.0	0.0	48.0
Picnicking	6.10	1.02	10.7	1.5	4.3
Viewing wildlife, birds, fish, etc	41.63	4.20	46.3	2.3	3.1
Viewing natural features (scenery)	35.34	9.88	40.9	14.2	3.8
Visiting historic/prehistoric sites	3.64	1.20	4.2	0.3	4.8
Visiting a nature center	4.61	0.95	4.0	0.1	1.3
Nature Study	2.72	0.11	6.1	0.0	.
Relaxing	32.47	8.33	26.5	4.1	7.4
Fishing	10.61	8.80	18.9	8.8	3.5
Hunting	25.36	24.30	28.2	23.9	7.5
OHV use	1.88	1.06	1.0	0.1	37.9
Driving for pleasure	19.26	5.01	49.3	10.2	2.1
Snowmobile travel	3.06	2.90	1.9	1.2	4.0
Motorized water travel	4.32	0.69	6.1	1.4	9.5
Other motorized activities	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	36.0
Hiking or walking	28.55	12.51	44.7	11.3	2.8
Horseback riding	1.21	0.71	0.9	0.1	4.3
Bicycling	1.40	0.23	6.7	1.3	5.5
Non-motorized water travel	0.59	0.08	6.2	3.3	2.1
Downhill skiing or snowboarding	0.60	0.60	1.1	0.4	4.4
X-C skiing, snow shoeing	0.12	0.00	3.1	0.0	.
Other non-motor activity (swim, etc.)	6.51	3.77	10.9	4.7	2.3
Gathering forest products mushrooms, berries, firewood	10.59	8.19	16.5	8.6	3.4
Motorized trail Activity			1.4	0.0	.
No Activity Reported	14.13	14.23	1.1	1.1	.

[a] Survey respondents could select multiple activities so this column may total more than 100%.

[b] Respondents were asked to select one activity as their main one; some selected more than one, so this column may total more than 100%.

[c] Computed only for those who indicated the activity was the main activity on their visit. This information was collected starting in Round 2.

Table 14. Kootenai National Forest visitor use of facilities and areas (FY2002 and FY2007).

	Respondents who used this item (%)	
FACILITY/ Area	**FY2002**	**FY2007**
Developed Campground	6.12	NA[a]
Developed Swimming Site	6.76	14.4
Forest Trails	29.16	NA
Scenic Byway	15.42	33.3
Wilderness	1.23	NA
Museum	1.93	3.0
Picnic Area	8.88	NA
Boat Launch	6.41	NA
Designated OHV Area	0.95	2.7
Forest Roads	44.58	12.8
Interpretive Displays	1.01	7.1
Information Sites	1.02	6.6
Organization Camps	0.00	NA
Developed Fishing Site	6.21	15.1
Snowmobile Area/Trails	2.75	NA
Downhill Ski Area	0.51	NA
Nordic Trails	0.00	NA
FS Lodge	0.11	NA
FS Fire Lookout	0.84	NA
Snowplay Area	0.00	NA
Motorized Trails	1.00	NA
Motorized Single Track Trail	0.00	3.0
Motorized Dual Track Trails[b]	NA	9.3
Recreation Residence	0.51	NA
None of these		41.7

[a] this activity was only asked in round 1

[a] 'NA' indicates that use of that facility was not part of the survey in that round of data collection.

ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Forest managers are usually very interested in the impact of National Forest recreation visits on the local economy. As commodity production of timber and other resources has declined, local communities look increasingly to tourism to support their communities. When considering recreation-related visitor spending managers are often interested both in identifying the average spending of individual visitors (or types of visitors) and the total spending associated with all recreation use. Spending averages for visitors or visitor parties can be estimated using data collected from a statistically valid visitor sampling program such as NVUM. To estimate the total spending associated with recreation use, three pieces of information are needed: an overall visitation estimate, the proportion of visits in the visitor types, and the average spending profiles for each of the visitor types. Multiplying the three gives a total amount of spending by a particular type of visitor. Summing over all visitor types gives total spending.

About one-third of the NVUM surveys included questions about trip-related spending within 50 miles of the site visited. For the first round of sampling, spending data were analyzed at Michigan State University by Dr. Daniel Stynes and Dr. Eric White. A description of that analysis and the results are in the report "Spending Profiles of National Forest Visitors: NVUM four-year report", available at http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/nvum/NVUM4YrSpending.pdf. Analysis of spending data for the second round will commence after all the data for that round are collected. For now, only round 1 spending profiles are available.

Spending Segments

The spending that occurs on a recreation trip is greatly influenced by the type of recreation trip taken. For example, visitors on overnight trips away from home typically have to pay for some form of lodging (e.g., hotel/motel rooms, fees in a developed campground, etc.) while those on day trips do not. In addition, visitors on overnight trips will generally have to purchase more food during their trip (in restaurants or grocery stores) than visitors on day trips. Visitors who have not traveled far from home to the recreation location usually spend less than visitors traveling longer distances, especially on items such as fuel and food. Analysis of spending patterns has shown that a good way to construct segments of the visitor market with consistent spending patterns is the following seven groupings:

1. local visitors on day trips,
2. local visitors on overnight trips staying in lodging on the national forest,
3. local visitors on overnight trips staying in lodging off the national forest, and
4. non-local visitors on day trips,
5. non-local visitors on overnight trips staying in lodging on the national forest,
6. non-local visitors on overnight trips staying in lodging off the forest,
7. non-primary visitors.

Local visitors are those who travel less than 50 road miles from home to the recreation site visited and non-local visitors are those who travel greater than 50 road miles to the recreation site visited. Non-primary visitors are those for whom the primary purpose of their trip is something other than recreating on that national forest. Table 15 shows the distribution of visits by spending segment for both sample years.

Table 15. Distribution of National Forest Visits[a] by Spending Segment[b] on the Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data)

	Non-local Segments			Local Segments			Non-Primary[c]	Total
	Day	Overnight on NF	Overnight off NF	Day	Overnight on NF	Overnight off NF		
Percent of National Forest Visits, FY2002[a]	10	4	8	49	3	17	9	100%
Percent of National Forest Visits, FY2007	21	4	3	56	3	1	13	100%

[a] A National Forest Visit is defined as the entry of one person upon a national forest to participate in recreation activities for an unspecified period of time. A National Forest Visit can be composed of multiple Site Visits.

[b] The market segments shown here relate to the type of recreation trip taken. A recreation trip is defined as the duration of time beginning when the visitor left their home and ending when they got back to their home. "Non-local" trips are those where the individual(s) traveled greater than approximately 50 miles from home to the Site Visited. "Day" trips do not involve an overnight stay outside the home, "overnight on-forest" trips are those with an overnight stay outside the home on National Forest System (NFS) land, and "overnight off-forest" trips are those with an overnight stay outside the home off National Forest System land.

[c] "Non-primary" trips are those where the primary recreation destination of the trip was somewhere other than the national forest under consideration.

Spending Profiles

Spending profiles for each segment for this forest can be found in the Stynes and White report noted above. Appendix Table A-1 in that report identifies whether the forest has a high-spending profile (Table 7 of Stynes and White), an average profile (Table 5), or a low-spending profile (Table 8). It is essential to note that these spending profiles are in dollars spent per **party**. Obtaining per-visit spending is accomplished by dividing the spending for each segment by the average people per party for the forest and segment found in Appendix Table A-3 of that report.

Total Direct Spending

Total direct spending made within 50 miles of the forest and associated with national forest recreation is calculated by combining estimates of per-visit spending averages from the spending profiles with estimates of the number of national forest visits in the segment. The number of visits in the segment equals the percentage in Table 15 times the number of National Forest visits reported in Table 2 of this report.

Other Visit Information

There are several other important aspects of the trips on which the recreation visits to the forest are made. These are summarized in Table 16. The first aspect relates to total amount spent by the recreating party on the trip. This includes spending not just within 50 miles of the forest, but anywhere. The table shows both the average and the median. Another set describes the overall length of the trips on which the visits are made. The table shows the percent of the visits that were made on trips where the person stayed

away from home overnight (even though the forest visit may be just a day visit), and the average total nights away from home and nights spent within 50 miles of the forest. For those spending one or more nights in or near the forest, the table shows the percentage that selected each of a series of lodging options. Together, these results help show the context of overall trip length and lodging patterns for visitors to the forest. These data are only available for Round 2 data.

Table 16. Visitor Trip Information for Kootenai National Forest visitors (FY2002 and FY2007).

Item	FY2002	FY2007
Average total trip spending per visiting party	n/a	253.0
Median total trip spending per visiting party	n/a	20.0
Percent of visitors who stayed away from home overnight on the trip that included this NF visit		21.2
Percent of visits that occur on trip with an overnight stay within 50 miles of the visited forest	n/a	16.8
For overnight visits, average number of nights within 50 miles of this forest	n/a	7.6
For those staying overnight within 50 miles of the forest, Percent indicating each type of Lodging		
NF campgrounds ON this national forest	n/a	35.4
Camping in undeveloped areas of this national forest	n/a	11.0
Cabins, lodges, hotels or huts ON this national forest	n/a	2.1
Other public campgrounds (Park Service, BLM, State, other)	n/a	2.4
Private campgrounds NOT on this national forest	n/a	4.0
Rented home, condo, cabin, lodge or hotel NOT on this nf	n/a	24.3
Private home of friend or relative	n/a	25.8
Home, cabin, or condo visitor owns	n/a	4.1
Other	n/a	1.4

Household Income

Beginning in the second round of data collection, respondents were asked to report a general category for their total household income. Only very general categories were used, to minimize the intrusive nature of the question. Results help indicate the overall socio-economic status of visitors to the forest, and are found in Table 17.

Table 17. Kootenai NF recreation visitor's annual household income (FY2007 data).

Household Income Categories	Percent of those interviewed who reported household income within these levels
UNDER $25,000	30.0
$25,000 – 49,999	38.4
$50,000-74,999	16.8
$75,000-99,999	6.6
$100,000 – 149,999	5.1
$150,000 and OVER	3.2

Substitute behavior

Visitors were asked to select one of several substitute choices, if for some reason they were unable to visit this national forest (Figures 3a and 3b). Choices included going somewhere else for the same activity they did on the current trip, coming back to this forest for the same activity at some later time, going someplace else for a different activity, staying at home and not making a recreation trip, going to work instead of recreating, and a residual 'other' category. On most forests, the majority of visitors indicate that their substitute behavior choice is activity driven (going elsewhere for same activity) and a smaller percentage indicate they would come back later to this national forest for the same activity. Round 2 of data collection added an additional question for visitors: for those visitors who said they would have gone somewhere for recreation they were asked how far from their home this alternate destination was. These results are shown in Figure 4.

Figure 3a. Substitute behavior choices of Kootenai NF visitors (FY2002 data).

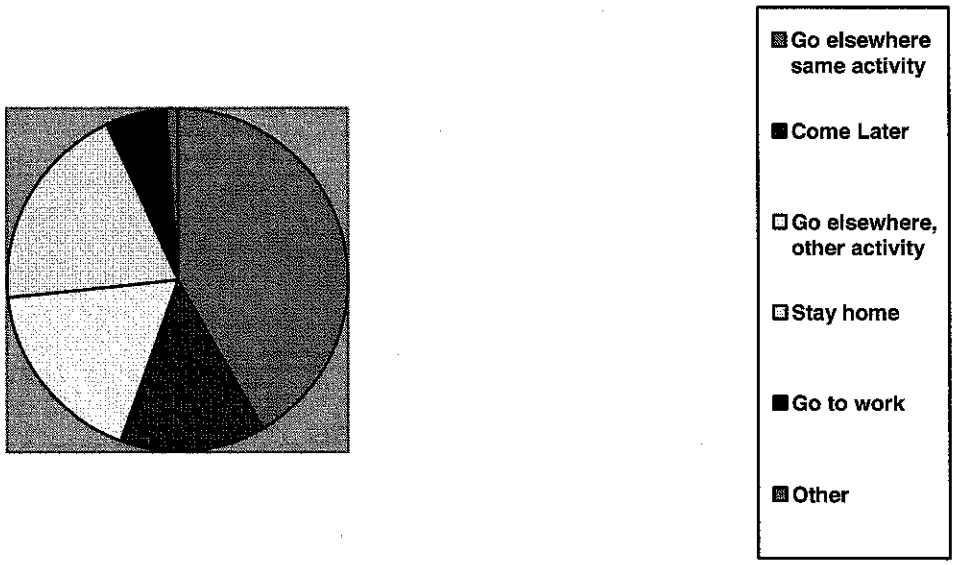


Figure 3b. Substitute behavior choices of Kootenai NF visitors (FY2007 data).

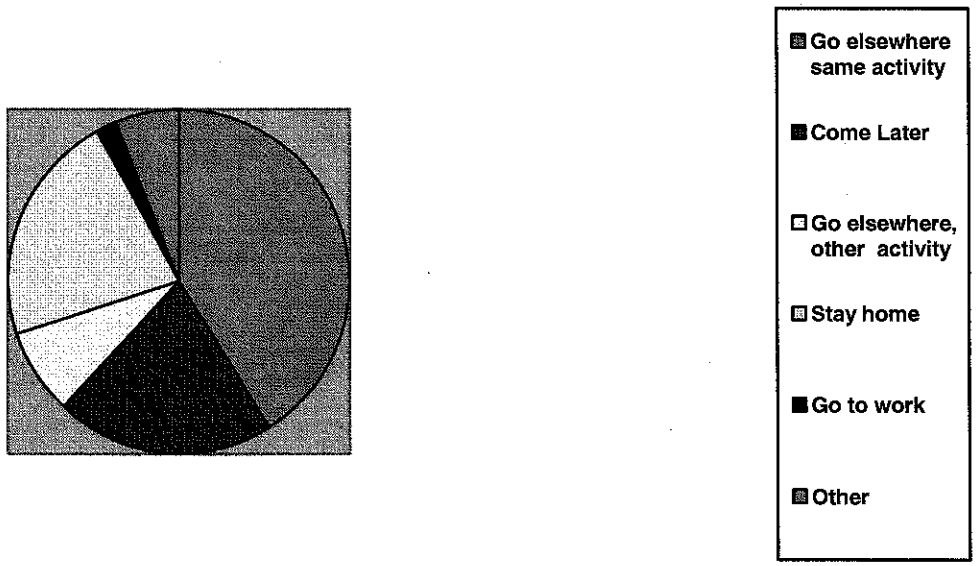
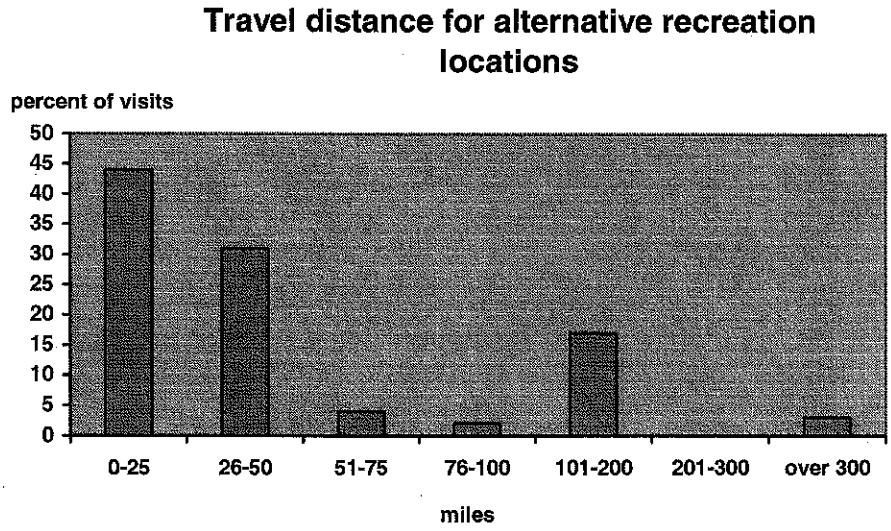


Figure 4. Reported distance visitors would travel to alternative recreation location if this NF was not available. (FY2007 only).



SATISFACTION INFORMATION

An important element of outdoor recreation program delivery is evaluating customer satisfaction with the recreation setting, facilities, and services provided. Satisfaction information helps managers decide where to invest in resources and to allocate resources more efficiently toward improving customer satisfaction. Satisfaction is a core piece of data for national- and forest-level performance measures. To describe customer satisfaction, several different measures are used. Starting in Round 2, all recreation visitors were asked to provide an overall rating of their visit to the national forest, on a 5-point Likert scale. For both rounds, about one-third of visitors interviewed on the forest rated their satisfaction with fourteen elements related to recreation facilities and services, and the importance of those elements to their recreation experience. Visitors were asked to rate the specific site or area at which they were interviewed. Visitors rated both the importance and performance (satisfaction with) of these elements using a 5-point scale. The Likert scale for importance ranged from not important to very important. The Likert scale for performance ranged from very dissatisfied to very satisfied. Although the satisfaction ratings specifically referenced the area where the visitor was interviewed, the survey design does not usually have enough responses for any individual site or area on the forest to present information at a site level. Rather, the information is generalized to overall satisfaction within the three site types: Day Use Developed (DUDS), Overnight Use Developed (OUDS), General Forest Areas, and on the forest as a whole.

The satisfaction responses are analyzed in several ways. First, a graph of overall satisfaction for Round 2 is presented in Figure 5. Next, two aggregate measures were calculated from the set of individual elements. The satisfaction elements most readily controlled by managers were aggregated into four categories: developed facilities, access, services, and visitor safety. The site types sampled were aggregated into three groups: developed sites (includes both day use and overnight developed sites), dispersed areas, and designated Wilderness. The first aggregate measure is called "Percent Satisfied Index (PSI)", which is the proportion of all ratings for the elements in the category where the satisfaction ratings had a numerical rating of 4 or 5. Conceptually, the PSI indicator shows the percent of all recreation customers who are satisfied with agency performance. The agency's national target for this measure is 85%. It is usually difficult to consistently have a higher satisfaction score than 85% since given tradeoffs among user groups and other factors. Table 18 displays the aggregate PSI scores for this forest for both rounds of NVUM.

Another aggregate measure of satisfaction is called "Percent Meet Expectations (PME)". This is the proportion of satisfaction ratings in which the numerical satisfaction rating for a particular element is equal to or greater than the importance rating for that element. This indicator tracks the congruence between the agency's performance and customer evaluations of importance. The idea behind this measure is that those elements with higher importance levels must have higher performance levels. Figures 6a through 6c display the PME scores by type of site for each round of NVUM for each type of site.

An Importance-Performance Analysis (IPA) (Hudson, et al, Feb 2004) was calculated for the importance and satisfaction scores. A target level of importance and performance divides the possible set of score pairs into four quadrants. For this work, the target level of both was a numerical score of 4.0. Each quadrant has a title that helps in interpreting responses that fall into it, and that provides some general guidance for management. These can be described as:

1. Importance at or above 4.0, Satisfaction at or above 4.0: **Keep up the good work**. These are items that are important to visitors and ones that the forest is performing quite well;
2. Importance at or above 4.0, Satisfaction under 4.0: **Concentrate here**. These are important items to the public, but performance is not where it needs to be. Increasing effort here is likely to have the greatest payoff in overall customer satisfaction;
3. Importance below 4.0, Satisfaction above 4.0: **Possible overkill**. These are items that are not highly important to visitors, but the forest's performance is quite good. It may be possible to reduce effort here without greatly harming overall satisfaction;
4. Importance below 4.0; Satisfaction below 4.0: **Low Priority**. These are items where performance is not very good, but neither are they important to visitors. Focusing effort here is unlikely to have a great impact.

To better enable comparison between Round 1 and Round 2, we present tables that show the I-P rating title for each satisfaction element side-by-side for the two rounds. Each sitetype is presented in a separate table. Results are presented in Tables 19 - 22.

The numerical scores for visitor satisfaction and importance for each element by site type, and the sample sizes for each are presented in Appendix B (Tables B1 – B4). Most managers find it difficult to discern meaning from these raw tables; however they may wish to examine specific elements once they have reviewed the other satisfaction information presented in this section. Note that if an element had fewer than 10 responses no analyses are performed, as there are too few responses to provide reliable information.

Finally, in Round 2 visitors were asked about their overall satisfaction with and the importance of road condition and the adequacy of signage. Figures 7a and 7b show the results.

Figure 5. Percent of Kootenai National Forest visits by overall satisfaction rating (FY2007)

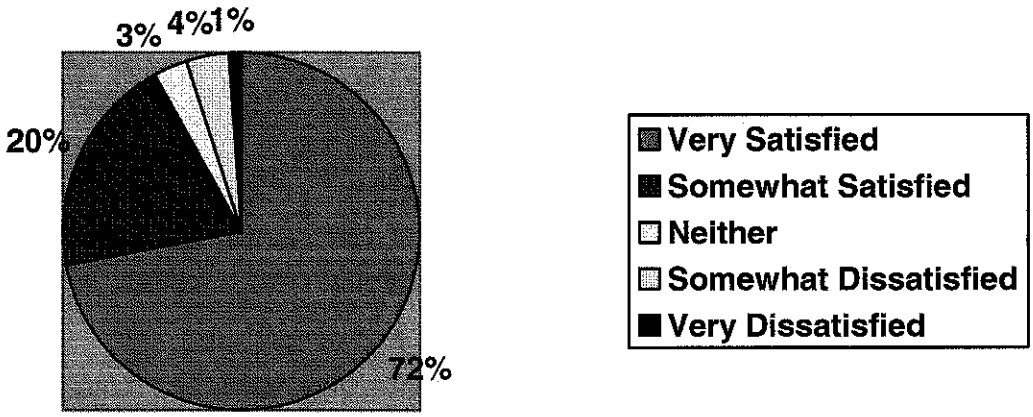


Table 18. Percent Satisfaction Index[a] scores for aggregate categories, Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data)

Items Rated	Satisfied Survey Respondents (%)					
	Developed Sites[b]		Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)		Designated Wilderness	
	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007
Developed Facilities (includes restroom cleanliness and facility condition)	87.7	78.2	93.1	71.1	.	58.9
Access (includes parking availability, parking lot condition, road condition and trail condition)	89.2	79.9	85.6	75.5	85.7	95.7
Services (includes availability of information, signage, employee helpfulness)	85.6	65.0	90.2	51.0	80.6	60.4
Perception of Safety	92.0	94.5	96.4	96.6	98.9	100.0

[a] This is a composite rating. It is the proportion of satisfaction ratings scored by visitors as good/satsified or very good/very satisfied. It is computed as the percentage of all ratings for the elements within the grouping that are at or above the target level, and indicates the percent of all visits where the person was satisfied with agency performance.

[b] This category includes both Day Use and Overnight Use Developed Sites.

Figure 6a. Percent Meets Expectations scores for Kootenai National Forest visits to Developed Sites (FY2002 and FY2007)

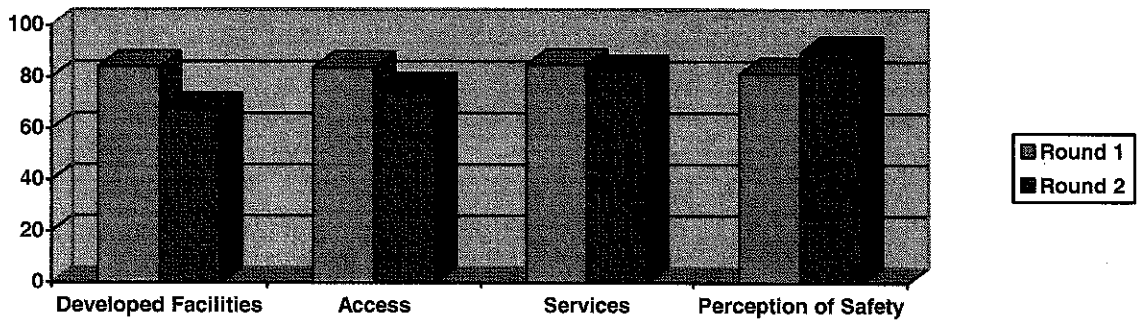


Figure 6b. Percent Meets Expectations scores for Kootenai National Forest visits to Undeveloped forest areas (FY2002 and FY2007)

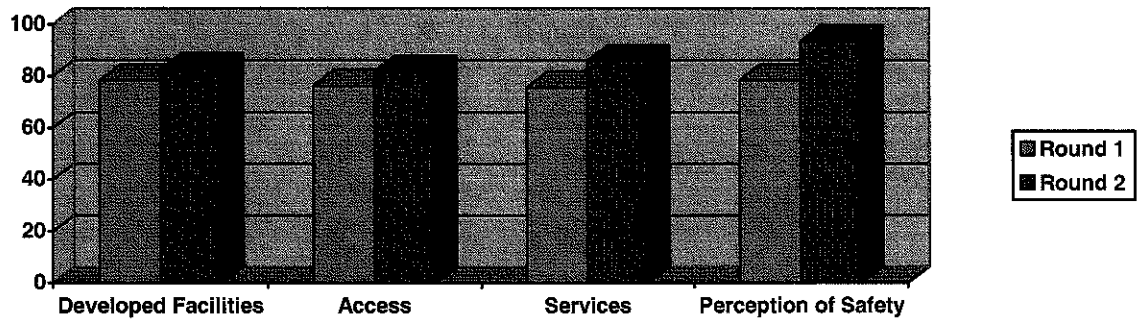


Figure 6c. Percent Meets Expectations scores for Kootenai National Forest visits to Designated Wilderness (FY2002 and FY2007)

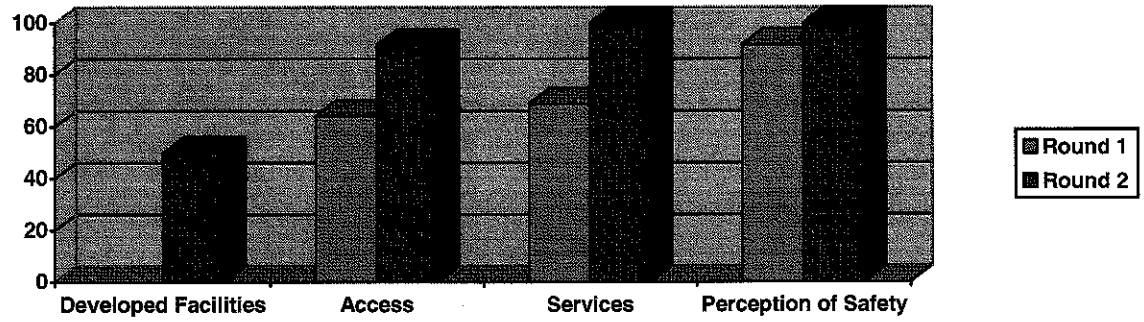


Table 19. Importance – Performance ratings for satisfaction elements, Day Use Developed Sites, Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data

ITEM	I-P Rating, Round 1	I-P Rating, Round 2
Restroom cleanliness	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Developed facility condition	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Condition of environment	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Employee helpfulness	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Interpretive display	Keep up the Good Work	Low Priority
Parking availability	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Parking lot condition	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
Rec. info. available	Low Priority	Possible Overkill
Road condition	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Feeling of safety	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Scenery	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Signage adequacy	Possible Overkill	Possible Overkill
Trail condition	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Value for fee paid	Keep up the Good Work	Concentrate Here

* Indicates fewer than 10 people responded, so no information is provided due to small sample size.

Table 20. Importance – Performance ratings for satisfaction elements, Overnight Use Developed Sites, Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data

ITEM	I-P Rating, Round 1, FY2002	I-P Rating, Round 2, FY2007
Restroom cleanliness	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Developed facility condition	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Condition of environment	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Employee helpfulness	Keep up the Good Work	*
Interpretive display	*	Low Priority
Parking availability	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Parking lot condition	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Rec. info. available	Keep up the Good Work	Possible Overkill
Road condition	Keep up the Good Work	Concentrate Here
Feeling of safety	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Scenery	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Signage adequacy	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Trail condition	Keep up the Good Work	Possible Overkill
Value for fee paid	Keep up the Good Work	*

* Indicates fewer than 10 people responded, so no information is provided due to small sample size.

Table 21. Importance – Performance ratings for satisfaction elements, General Forest Areas, Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data

ITEM	I-P Rating, Round 1	I-P Rating, Round 2
Restroom cleanliness	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Developed facility condition	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Condition of environment	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Employee helpfulness	Keep up the Good Work	Low Priority
Interpretive display	Concentrate Here	Low Priority
Parking availability	Keep up the Good Work	Possible Overkill
Parking lot condition	Keep up the Good Work	Possible Overkill
Rec. info. available	Keep up the Good Work	Low Priority
Road condition	Concentrate Here	Concentrate Here
Feeling of safety	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Scenery	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Signage adequacy	Keep up the Good Work	Possible Overkill
Trail condition	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Value for fee paid	Keep up the Good Work	Low Priority

* Indicates fewer than 10 people responded, so no information is provided due to small sample size.

Table 22. Importance – Performance ratings for satisfaction elements, designated Wilderness, Kootenai National Forest (National Visitor Use Monitoring FY2002 and FY2007 data

ITEM	I-P Rating, Round 1	I-P Rating, Round 2
Restroom cleanliness	*	*
Developed facility condition	*	*
Condition of environment	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Employee helpfulness	*	*
Interpretive display	*	*
Parking availability	Possible Overkill	Possible Overkill
Parking lot condition	*	*
Rec. info. available	*	Low Priority
Road condition	Concentrate Here	Keep up the Good Work
Feeling of safety	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
Scenery	Keep up the Good Work	Keep up the Good Work
Signage adequacy	Keep up the Good Work	Possible Overkill
Trail condition	Possible Overkill	Keep up the Good Work
Value for fee paid	*	*

* Indicates fewer than 10 people responded, so no information is provided due to small sample size.

Figure 7a. Overall Satisfaction with Road Condition and Signage Adequacy on the forest, FY2007 data.

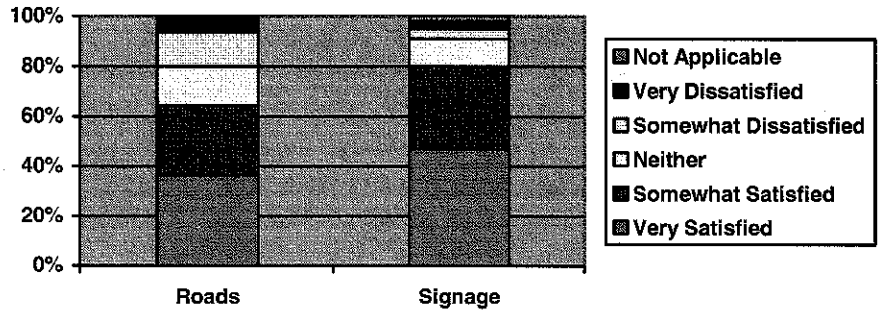
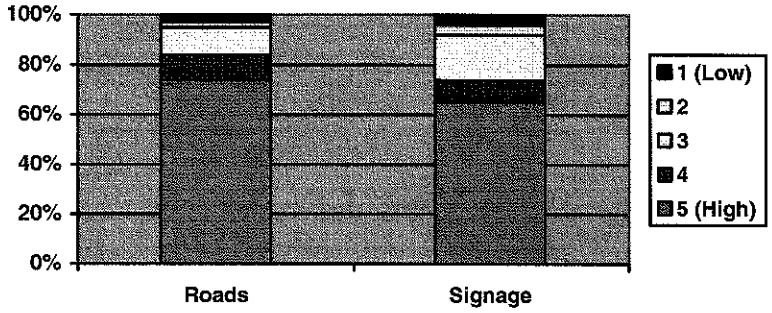


Figure 7b. Overall Importance ratings for Road Condition and Signage Adequacy on the forest, FY2007 data.



Crowding

Visitors rated their perception of how crowded the recreation site or area felt to them. This information is useful when looking at the type of site the visitor was using since someone visiting a designated Wilderness may think 5 people is too many while someone visiting a developed campground may think 200 people is about right. Table 23 shows the distribution of responses for each site type. Crowding was reported on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 denotes hardly anyone was there, and a 10 indicates the area was perceived as overcrowded. Managers may find a comparison of visitors' perception of crowding between data collection in round one and round two useful. If changes in facilities or services have occurred managers may determine if visitor perception of crowding has also changed and further consider whether there is a relationship between management actions and a perception of crowding by site type.

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Table 23. Comparison of Kootenai NF recreation visitor perception of crowding by site type between first and second round of data collection. (FY2002 and FY2007 data).

Perception of Crowding by Site Types (Percent site visits %)								
Crowding Rating	Day Use Developed Sites[c]		Overnight Use Developed Sites		Undeveloped Areas (GFAs)		Designated Wilderness Areas	
	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007
10 Overcrowded	3.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.5	3.6	0.0
9	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.0	21.2
8	3.9	5.6	16.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
7	2.7	4.6	0.4	9.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
6	7.0	6.1	0.0	13.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	19.7
5	17.5	17.0	57.9	28.9	8.9	14.7	3.6	9.1
4	9.7	17.9	8.2	10.4	4.6	14.9	1.1	10.6
3	22.2	16.6	0.8	21.0	8.9	22.2	38.7	25.7
2	11.4	24.8	1.4	16.7	11.9	39.3	3.4	13.7
1 Hardly anyone there	19.9	5.2	13.9	0.0	62.2	5.0	49.4	0.0

Disabilities

Providing barrier-free facilities for recreation visitors is an important part of facility and service planning and development. Round one of data collection asked an open ended question which was intended to measure visitor satisfaction with facilities and services for persons with disabilities. However, the question was not interpreted as intended and the results were unsuccessful in obtaining any measurable information for managers. In round two of data collection a specific question asked visitors if anyone in their group had a disability. If they responded yes, the visitor was then asked if the facilities at the sites they visited were accessible for this person (Table 24).

Table 24. Accessibility of Kootenai National Forest facilities by persons with disabilities (FY2007).

Item	Percent
% of visitors interviewed with group member having a disability	10.7
Of this group, percent who said facilities at site visited were accessible	78.5

WILDERNESS VISIT DEMOGRAPHICS

Visits to Wilderness are sometimes made by a particular subset of the overall visitor population. In this chapter, tables are presented that describe the demographic characteristics of those who visit designated wilderness on this forest. Table 25 shows the gender breakdown, Table 26 the racial and ethnicity distribution, and Table 27 the age composition. In Table 28, a frequency analysis of Zipcodes obtained from respondents is presented, to give a rough idea of the common origins of Wilderness visitors.

Table 25. Gender distribution of visits to Kootenai NF Wilderness (FY2002 and FY2007).

GENDER of Wilderness Visitors				
Visitor Characteristics	Number of Survey Respondents		% of Wilderness Visits	
	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007
Female	9	50	23.58	31.5
Male	37	82	76.42	68.5
Total	46	132	100.00	100.0

Table 26. Race/Ethnicity distribution of visits to Kootenai NF Wilderness (FY2002 and FY2007).

Race/Ethnicity[a]	Number of Survey Respondents		Wilderness Visits (%)	
	FY2002	FY2007	FY2002	FY2007
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0.0
Asian	0	0	0	0.0
Black/African American	0	0	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	1	0	1.4
Other	0	Na	0	Na
White	46	50	100.0	98.6
Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino	0	0	0	0
Total	46	179	100	100.0

[a] The race/ethnicity questions were not asked identically in rounds 1 and 2. Due to OMB requirements in round 2, "Spanish, Hispanic or Latino" was presented in a separate question because it is an ethnicity not a race. In round 2 respondents first stated whether they were of this ethnicity, then in a separate question were asked which ones of the racial categories they felt applied to them. Respondents could choose more than one racial group. "Other" was allowed in round 1 but OMB required its removal in round 2.

[c] Calculations are computed using weights that expand the sample of individuals to the population of National Forest Visits. For more detailed information regarding weights used contact the NVUM program manager.

Table 27. Age distribution of visits to Kootenai National Forest Wilderness (FY2002 and FY2007).

AGE CLASS of Wilderness Visitors		
Visitor Characteristics	% of Wilderness Visits	
	FY2002	FY2007
Under 16	3.6	8.6
16-19	0.0	4.4
19-29	18.9	22.2
30-39	22.3	11.3
40-49	26.6	15.4
50-59	22.4	18.0
60-69	5.2	17.1
70 and over	0.9	3.0
Total	99.9	100.0

Non-respondents to gender, race/ethnicity, and age related questions were excluded from analyses.

Table 28. Zip codes and County of Kootenai National Forest Wilderness survey respondents (FY2002 and FY2007).

Round 1, FY2002			
ZIP Codes	State	County	Survey Respondents (n)
59923	MT	Lincoln	29
59901	MT	Flathead	2
30101	GA	Cobb	1
59716	MT	Gallatin	1
59853	MT	Sanders	1
59874	MT	Sanders	1
59912	MT	Flathead	1
59935	MT	Lincoln	1
84666			1
98272	WA	Snohomish	1

Round 2, FY2007			
ZIP Codes	State	County	Survey Respondents (n)
59923	MT	Lincoln	23
59901	MT	Flathead	5
83864	ID	Bonner	3
59935	MT	Lincoln	2
06492	CT	New Haven	1
50036	IA	Boone	1
59635	MT	Lewis and Cla	1
59873	MT	Sanders	1
59925	MT	Flathead	1
70757	LA	Iberville	1

APPENDIX TABLES

APPENDIX A. – Complete list of zipcodes obtained from recreation visitors

Table A-1. Home Location of Kootenai NF survey respondents, FY2002.

HOMELOC	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
59923	MT	Lincoln	31.8	276
UNKNOWN ORIGIN			10.7	93
59935	MT	Lincoln	7.6	66
59917	MT	Lincoln	7.2	62
Foreign Countr			3.5	30
59901	MT	Flathead	2.2	19
59918	MT	Lincoln	1.7	15
59912	MT	Flathead	1.5	13
59934	MT	Lincoln	1.5	13
59853	MT	Sanders	1.2	10
83864	ID	Bonner	1.2	10
59937	MT	Flathead	1.0	9
59874	MT	Sanders	0.7	6
59873	MT	Sanders	0.6	5
59930	MT	Lincoln	0.6	5
83805	ID	Boundary	0.6	5
83860	ID	Bonner	0.6	5
59860	MT	Lake	0.5	4
83811	ID	Bonner	0.5	4
83835	ID	Kootenai	0.5	4
83854	ID	Kootenai	0.5	4
83858	ID	Kootenai	0.5	4
59601	MT	Lewis and Cla	0.3	3
59801	MT	Missoula	0.3	3
59802	MT	Missoula	0.3	3
59803	MT	Missoula	0.3	3

HOMELOC	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
59933	MT	Lincoln	0.3	3
69923			0.3	3
83815	ID	Kootenai	0.3	3
99203	WA	Spokane	0.3	3
99206	WA	Spokane	0.3	3
99208	WA	Spokane	0.3	3
99216	WA	Spokane	0.3	3
59602	MT	Lewis and Cla	0.2	2
59808	MT	Missoula	0.2	2
59844	MT	Sanders	0.2	2
59845	MT	Sanders	0.2	2
59859	MT	Sanders	0.2	2
59920	MT	Flathead	0.2	2
59925	MT	Flathead	0.2	2
59936	MT	Flathead	0.2	2
77399	TX	Polk	0.2	2
83661	ID	Payette	0.2	2
83836	ID	Bonner	0.2	2
83841	ID	Bonner	0.2	2
83845	ID	Boundary	0.2	2
83850	ID	Shoshone	0.2	2
83869	ID	Kootenai	0.2	2
98022	WA	King	0.2	2
99003	WA	Spokane	0.2	2
99205	WA	Spokane	0.2	2
99218	WA	Spokane	0.2	2
10706	NY	Westchester	0.1	1
11758	NY	Nassau	0.1	1
15530	PA	Somerset	0.1	1
15650	PA	Westmoreland	0.1	1

HOMELOC	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
15943	PA	Cambria	0.1	1
19063	PA	Delaware	0.1	1
19512	PA	Berks	0.1	1
21601	MD	Talbot	0.1	1
21740	MD	Washington	0.1	1
27701	NC	Durham	0.1	1
30101	GA	Cobb	0.1	1
33705	FL	Pinellas	0.1	1
40361	KY	Bourbon	0.1	1
43545	OH	Henry	0.1	1
46571	IN	LaGrange	0.1	1
48301	MI	Oakland	0.1	1
49428	MI	Ottawa	0.1	1
49435	MI	Ottawa	0.1	1
50613	IA	Black Hawk	0.1	1
52501	IA	Wapello	0.1	1
53511	WI	Rock	0.1	1
54449	WI	Wood	0.1	1
55008	MN	Isanti	0.1	1
55124	MN	Dakota	0.1	1
55313	MN	Wright	0.1	1
55324	MN	Meeker	0.1	1
56401	MN	Crow Wing	0.1	1
57702	SD	Pennington	0.1	1
58501	ND	Burleigh	0.1	1
58601	ND	Stark	0.1	1
58703	ND	Ward	0.1	1
58704	ND	Ward	0.1	1
59			0.1	1
59047	MT	Park	0.1	1
59404	MT	Cascade	0.1	1

HOMELOC	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
595			0.1	1
59635	MT	Lewis and Cla	0.1	1
59714	MT	Gallatin	0.1	1
59715	MT	Gallatin	0.1	1
59716	MT	Gallatin	0.1	1
59718	MT	Gallatin	0.1	1
59807	MT	Missoula	0.1	1
59820	MT	Mineral	0.1	1
59852			0.1	1
59870	MT	Ravalli	0.1	1
59872	MT	Mineral	0.1	1
599*			0.1	1
59913	MT	Flathead	0.1	1
60187	IL	DuPage	0.1	1
62948	IL	Williamson	0.1	1
64152	MO	Platte	0.1	1
65305	MO	Johnson	0.1	1
68025	NE	Dodge	0.1	1
69947			0.1	1
73049	OK	Oklahoma	0.1	1
76116	TX	Tarrant	0.1	1
76200			0.1	1
77* 1			0.1	1
78039	TX	Medina	0.1	1
78223	TX	Bexar	0.1	1
80231	CO	Denver	0.1	1
80439	CO	Jefferson	0.1	1
80820	CO	Park	0.1	1
81401	CO	Montrose	0.1	1
83014	WY	Teton	0.1	1
83803	ID	Kootenai	0.1	1

HOMELOC	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
83814	ID	Kootenai	0.1	1
84041	UT	Davis	0.1	1
84199	UT	Salt Lake	0.1	1
84332	UT	Cache	0.1	1
84627	UT	Sanpete	0.1	1
84666			0.1	1
85308	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85710	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
86314	AZ	Yavapai	0.1	1
89408	NV	Lyon	0.1	1
89445	NV	Humboldt	0.1	1
90401	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
91016	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
92120	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92507	CA	Riverside	0.1	1
92592	CA	Riverside	0.1	1
93536	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
93955	CA	Monterey	0.1	1
94019	CA	San Mateo	0.1	1
94301	CA	Santa Clara	0.1	1
94904	CA	Marin	0.1	1
94954	CA	Sonoma	0.1	1
94965	CA	Marin	0.1	1
95476	CA	Sonoma	0.1	1
95528	CA	Humboldt	0.1	1
95603	CA	Placer	0.1	1
95688	CA	Solano	0.1	1
97016	OR	Columbia	0.1	1
97116	OR	Washington	0.1	1

HOMELOC	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
97132	OR	Yamhill	0.1	1
97212	OR	Multnomah	0.1	1
97838	OR	Umatilla	0.1	1
98024	WA	King	0.1	1
98155	WA	King	0.1	1
98270	WA	Snohomish	0.1	1
98272	WA	Snohomish	0.1	1
98273	WA	Skagit	0.1	1
98284	WA	Skagit	0.1	1
98292	WA	Snohomish	0.1	1
98312	WA	Kitsap	0.1	1
98363	WA	Clallam	0.1	1
98370	WA	Kitsap	0.1	1
98408	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98446	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98465	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98466	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98502	WA	Thurston	0.1	1
98604	WA	Clark	0.1	1
98623	WA	Klickitat	0.1	1
98672	WA	Klickitat	0.1	1
98801	WA	Chelan	0.1	1
98826	WA	Chelan	0.1	1
98848	WA	Grant	0.1	1
98953	WA	Yakima	0.1	1
99021	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99031	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99037	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99113	WA	Whitman	0.1	1
99139	WA	Pend Oreille	0.1	1
99148	WA	Stevens	0.1	1

HOMELOC	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
99156	WA	Pend Oreille	0.1	1
99210	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99224	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99267			0.1	1
99337	WA	Benton	0.1	1
99354	WA	Benton	0.1	1
99501	AK	Anchorage	0.1	1
99837			0.1	1

Table A-2. Home Location of Kootenai NF survey respondents, FY2007.

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
59923	MT	Lincoln	28.8	290
59935	MT	Lincoln	10.6	107
59917	MT	Lincoln	6.9	69
Foreign Country			3.9	39
59901	MT	Flathead	3.3	33
59853	MT	Sanders	2.4	24
UNKNOWN ORIGIN			1.9	19
83805	ID	Boundary	1.7	17
83864	ID	Bonner	1.5	15
83811	ID	Bonner	1.2	12
59801	MT	Missoula	1.1	11
59918	MT	Lincoln	1.1	11
59930	MT	Lincoln	1.1	11
59802	MT	Missoula	1.0	10
59937	MT	Flathead	0.9	9
59844	MT	Sanders	0.7	7
59601	MT	Lewis and Cla	0.5	5
59859	MT	Sanders	0.5	5
59860	MT	Lake	0.5	5
59873	MT	Sanders	0.5	5
59874	MT	Sanders	0.5	5
59934	MT	Lincoln	0.5	5
83854	ID	Kootenai	0.5	5
59635	MT	Lewis and Cla	0.4	4
59803	MT	Missoula	0.4	4
59912	MT	Flathead	0.4	4
83815	ID	Kootenai	0.4	4
83856	ID	Bonner	0.4	4

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
83858	ID	Kootenai	0.4	4
83860	ID	Bonner	0.4	4
99203	WA	Spokane	0.4	4
99205	WA	Spokane	0.4	4
59828	MT	Ravalli	0.3	3
59925	MT	Flathead	0.3	3
83845	ID	Boundary	0.3	3
83847	ID	Boundary	0.3	3
59102	MT	Yellowstone	0.2	2
59105	MT	Yellowstone	0.2	2
59501	MT	Hill	0.2	2
59718	MT	Gallatin	0.2	2
59864	MT	Lake	0.2	2
59865	MT	Lake	0.2	2
59920	MT	Flathead	0.2	2
59933	MT	Lincoln	0.2	2
83814	ID	Kootenai	0.2	2
83835	ID	Kootenai	0.2	2
91350	CA	Los Angeles	0.2	2
98236	WA	Island	0.2	2
99201	WA	Spokane	0.2	2
99208	WA	Spokane	0.2	2
99224	WA	Spokane	0.2	2
00023			0.1	1
03301	NH	Merrimack	0.1	1
03820	NH	Strafford	0.1	1
06492	CT	New Haven	0.1	1
07450	NJ	Bergen	0.1	1
11232	NY	Kings	0.1	1
11590	NY	Nassau	0.1	1
11746	NY	Suffolk	0.1	1
12309	NY	Schenectady	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
15943	PA	Cambria	0.1	1
17050	PA	Cumberland	0.1	1
17078	PA	Lebanon	0.1	1
17547	PA	Lancaster	0.1	1
19465	PA	Chester	0.1	1
21056	MD	Anne Arundel	0.1	1
21620	MD	Kent	0.1	1
21771	MD	Frederick	0.1	1
23112	VA	Chesterfield	0.1	1
28462	NC	Brunswick	0.1	1
28791	NC	Henderson	0.1	1
29646	SC	Greenwood	0.1	1
30157	GA	Paulding	0.1	1
30736	GA	Catoosa	0.1	1
31450			0.1	1
32954	FL	Brevard	0.1	1
33124	FL	Miami-Dade	0.1	1
33331	FL	Broward	0.1	1
33870	FL	Highlands	0.1	1
34476	FL	Marion	0.1	1
37174	TN	Maury	0.1	1
38201	TN	Carroll	0.1	1
40223	KY	Jefferson	0.1	1
43221	OH	Franklin	0.1	1
44333	OH	Summit	0.1	1
46237	IN	Marion	0.1	1
49091	MI	St. Joseph	0.1	1
50036	IA	Boone	0.1	1
53010	WI	Fond du Lac	0.1	1
53070	WI	Sheboygan	0.1	1
53151	WI	Waukesha	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
54223			0.1	1
54467	WI	Portage	0.1	1
55102	MN	Ramsey	0.1	1
55419	MN	Hennepin	0.1	1
56537	MN	Otter Tail	0.1	1
58104	ND	Cass	0.1	1
59101	MT	Yellowstone	0.1	1
59106	MT	Yellowstone	0.1	1
59405	MT	Cascade	0.1	1
59547	MT	Blaine	0.1	1
59602	MT	Lewis and Cla	0.1	1
59701	MT	Silver Bow	0.1	1
59715	MT	Gallatin	0.1	1
59740	MT	Madison	0.1	1
59804	MT	Missoula	0.1	1
59808	MT	Missoula	0.1	1
59823	MT	Missoula	0.1	1
59836			0.1	1
59840	MT	Ravalli	0.1	1
59842	MT	Mineral	0.1	1
59845	MT	Sanders	0.1	1
59866	MT	Mineral	0.1	1
59903	MT	Flathead	0.1	1
59904	MT	Flathead	0.1	1
59911	MT	Flathead	0.1	1
59915	MT	Lake	0.1	1
59922	MT	Flathead	0.1	1
59924			0.1	1
59990			0.1	1
60067	IL	Cook	0.1	1
60091	IL	Cook	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
60187	IL	DuPage	0.1	1
62906	IL	Union	0.1	1
68502	NE	Lancaster	0.1	1
69917			0.1	1
70757	LA	Iberville	0.1	1
72076	AR	Pulaski	0.1	1
76028	TX	Johnson	0.1	1
77087	TX	Harris	0.1	1
77375	TX	Harris	0.1	1
78539	TX	Hidalgo	0.1	1
78727	TX	Travis	0.1	1
79852	TX	Brewster	0.1	1
80212	CO	Denver	0.1	1
80403	CO	Jefferson	0.1	1
80487	CO	Routt	0.1	1
81211	CO	Chaffee	0.1	1
81301	CO	La Plata	0.1	1
81303	CO	La Plata	0.1	1
82864			0.1	1
82937	WY	Uinta	0.1	1
83127	WY	Lincoln	0.1	1
83442	ID	Jefferson	0.1	1
83452	ID	Teton	0.1	1
83607	ID	Canyon	0.1	1
83616	ID	Ada	0.1	1
83638	ID	Valley	0.1	1
83655	ID	Payette	0.1	1
83669	ID	Ada	0.1	1
83706	ID	Ada	0.1	1
83801	ID	Kootenai	0.1	1
83804	ID	Bonner	0.1	1
83826	ID	Boundary	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
83840	ID	Bonner	0.1	1
83869	ID	Kootenai	0.1	1
83873	ID	Shoshone	0.1	1
84003	UT	Utah	0.1	1
84017	UT	Summit	0.1	1
84097	UT	Utah	0.1	1
84321	UT	Cache	0.1	1
84770	UT	Washington	0.1	1
85018	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85086	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85251	AZ	Maricopa	0.1	1
85272	AZ	Pinal	0.1	1
85332	AZ	Yavapai	0.1	1
85365	AZ	Yuma	0.1	1
85710	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85711	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
85737	AZ	Pima	0.1	1
86305	AZ	Yavapai	0.1	1
86406	AZ	Mohave	0.1	1
87109	NM	Bernalillo	0.1	1
89107	NV	Clark	0.1	1
89423	NV	Douglas	0.1	1
89510	NV	Washoe	0.1	1
90245	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
90717	CA	Los Angeles	0.1	1
91709	CA	San Bernardin	0.1	1
92064	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92102	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92109	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92117	CA	San Diego	0.1	1
92571	CA	Riverside	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
92840	CA	Orange	0.1	1
93001	CA	Ventura	0.1	1
93420	CA	San Luis Obis	0.1	1
94109	CA	San Francisco	0.1	1
94122	CA	San Francisco	0.1	1
94502	CA	Alameda	0.1	1
94551	CA	Alameda	0.1	1
94553	CA	Contra Costa	0.1	1
94933	CA	Marin	0.1	1
94937	CA	Marin	0.1	1
95125	CA	Santa Clara	0.1	1
95404	CA	Sonoma	0.1	1
95519	CA	Humboldt	0.1	1
95724	CA	Nevada	0.1	1
96110	CA	Modoc	0.1	1
97053	OR	Columbia	0.1	1
97086			0.1	1
97211	OR	Multnomah	0.1	1
97229	OR	Washington	0.1	1
97306	OR	Marion	0.1	1
97322	OR	Linn	0.1	1
97330	OR	Benton	0.1	1
97338	OR	Polk	0.1	1
97536	OR	Jackson	0.1	1
97537	OR	Jackson	0.1	1
97801	OR	Umatilla	0.1	1
97914	OR	Malheur	0.1	1
98036	WA	Snohomish	0.1	1
98052	WA	King	0.1	1
98057	WA	King	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
98103	WA	King	0.1	1
98105	WA	King	0.1	1
98115	WA	King	0.1	1
98119	WA	King	0.1	1
98122	WA	King	0.1	1
98146	WA	King	0.1	1
98178	WA	King	0.1	1
98241	WA	Snohomish	0.1	1
98248	WA	Whatcom	0.1	1
98264	WA	Whatcom	0.1	1
98296	WA	Snohomish	0.1	1
98311	WA	Kitsap	0.1	1
98329	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98335	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98346	WA	Kitsap	0.1	1
98366	WA	Kitsap	0.1	1
98367	WA	Kitsap	0.1	1
98370	WA	Kitsap	0.1	1
98371	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98407	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98499	WA	Pierce	0.1	1
98532	WA	Lewis	0.1	1
98632	WA	Cowlitz	0.1	1
98674	WA	Cowlitz	0.1	1
98801	WA	Chelan	0.1	1
98841	WA	Okanogan	0.1	1
99005	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99006	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99012	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99016	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99019	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99021	WA	Spokane	0.1	1

HOME LOCATION	STATE	COUNTY	Percent of Total Frequency	Frequency Count
99026	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99119	WA	Pend Oreille	0.1	1
99141	WA	Stevens	0.1	1
99163	WA	Whitman	0.1	1
99202	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99204	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99206	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99207	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99212	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99219	WA	Spokane	0.1	1
99508	AK	Anchorage	0.1	1
99574	AK	Valdez-Cordov	0.1	1
99901	AK	Ketchikan Gat	0.1	1

APPENDIX B. Detailed Satisfaction Results, FY2002 and FY2007.

Table B-1. Satisfaction of Kootenai NF recreation visitors at Developed Day Use sites (FY2002 and FY2007).

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
Restroom cleanliness								
Round 1, FY2002	2.3	2.5	12.8	35.0	47.5	4.2	73	4.2
Round 2, FY2007	6.0	7.4	13.3	21.1	52.2	4.1	116	4.6
Developed facility condition								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	13.6	39.8	46.6	4.3	82	4.1
Round 2, FY2007	10.0	3.5	1.7	26.5	58.2	4.2	134	4.3
Condition of environment								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	8.1	42.8	49.1	4.4	87	4.5
Round 2, FY2007	4.5	8.9	2.8	19.5	64.2	4.3	133	4.7
Employee helpfulness								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	5.2	24.5	70.3	4.7	69	4.4
Round 2, FY2007	11.2	0.0	12.1	11.6	65.1	4.2	52	4.3
Interpretive display								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	17.0	18.6	64.4	4.5	19	4.0
Round 2, FY2007	3.7	2.8	39.0	8.1	46.4	3.9	89	3.3
Parking availability								
Round 1, FY2002	3.7	0.3	11.6	29.6	54.9	4.3	86	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	14.5	2.9	0.0	7.0	75.6	4.3	140	4.4
Parking lot condition								
Round 1, FY2002	1.9	0.1	7.8	44.3	45.9	4.3	85	3.9
Round 2, FY2007	13.2	1.9	5.2	10.0	69.8	4.2	139	4.2
Rec. info. Available								
Round 1, FY2002	0.2	13.6	21.4	35.9	28.9	3.8	70	3.9
Round 2, FY2007	3.4	5.9	23.7	18.7	48.3	4.0	115	3.5
Road condition								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	1.2	7.5	31.0	60.3	4.5	71	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	3.7	12.5	3.6	28.9	51.3	4.1	138	4.4
Feeling of safety								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.1	6.9	30.9	62.1	4.5	82	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	3.3	3.1	9.2	84.3	4.7	136	4.6
Scenery								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.1	0.1	42.0	57.8	4.6	87	4.5

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	3.2	2.4	8.5	85.9	4.8	141	4.6
Signage adequacy								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	3.5	20.8	35.3	40.4	4.1	85	3.7
Round 2, FY2007	3.5	15.8	11.8	13.5	55.3	4.0	138	3.7
Trail condition								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	4.3	36.7	59.0	4.5	36	4.2
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	7.8	16.9	16.0	59.3	4.3	73	4.5
Value for fee paid								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.8	92.4	4.9	45	4.6
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	48.5	12.1	39.4	3.9	42	4.1

*Scale is: Poor = 1 Fair = 2 Average = 3 Good = 4 Very good = 5
** Scale is: 1= not important 2= somewhat important 3=moderately important 4= important 5 = very important
*** number of visitors who responded to this item.
Note: For items with less than 10 responses the data was not reported

Table B-2. Satisfaction of Kootenai NF recreation visitors at Developed Overnight sites (FY2002 and FY2007).

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
Restroom cleanliness								
Round 1, FY2002	0.5	1.8	0.0	12.0	85.7	4.8	16	4.5
Round 2, FY2007	1.9	16.3	14.4	1.1	66.3	4.1	27	5.0
Developed facility condition								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	10.1	31.3	58.6	4.5	22	4.1
Round 2, FY2007	0.3	14.6	8.6	26.8	49.7	4.1	26	4.8
Condition of environment								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	8.2	0.0	29.1	62.7	4.5	24	4.2
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.3	0.0	29.4	70.3	4.7	29	4.9
Employee helpfulness								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	83.1	4.8	13	4.4
Round 2, FY2007	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Interpretive display								
Round 1, FY2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	0.3	0.0	54.6	15.0	30.1	3.7	23	3.4
Parking availability								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.8	20.5	19.1	59.6	4.4	24	4.4
Round 2, FY2007	0.3	0.3	0.0	22.9	76.5	4.8	26	4.5
Parking lot condition								
Round 1, FY2002	0.4	0.0	3.4	61.0	35.2	4.3	22	4.1
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	16.6	0.4	18.7	64.3	4.3	21	4.1
Rec. info. available								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	2.1	41.6	56.4	4.5	17	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	40.2	13.6	46.2	4.1	27	3.8
Road condition								
Round 1, FY2002	0.4	0.9	15.9	23.7	59.1	4.4	23	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	37.8	0.0	28.6	33.6	3.6	29	4.7
Feeling of safety								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	9.9	20.2	69.9	4.6	25	4.5
Round 2, FY2007	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	99.1	5.0	27	5.0
Scenery								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	79.9	4.8	24	4.6

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	29	4.8
Signage adequacy								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	3.2	52.4	44.4	4.4	25	4.2
Round 2, FY2007	12.6	0.0	13.7	10.4	63.3	4.1	28	4.4
Trail condition								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.3	56.7	4.6	12	4.4
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	38.8	0.9	60.3	4.2	10	.
Value for fee paid								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	88.0	4.9	11	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.

*Scale is: Poor = 1 Fair = 2 Average = 3 Good = 4 Very good = 5
** Scale is: 1= not important 2= somewhat important 3=moderately important 4= important 5 = very important
N obs means the number of visitors who responded to this item.
Note: For items with less than 10 responses the data was not reported

Table B-3. Satisfaction of Kootenai NF recreation visitors in General Forest Areas (FY2002 and FY2007).

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
Restroom cleanliness								
Round 1, FY2002	2.2	0.0	6.9	29.3	61.6	4.5	22	4.4
Round 2, FY2007	10.1	2.0	24.6	9.3	54.0	4.0	28	4.4
Developed facility condition								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	5.6	29.2	65.2	4.6	33	4.4
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	6.3	18.2	1.1	74.3	4.4	42	4.4
Condition of environment								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	1.1	12.6	37.4	48.9	4.3	90	4.6
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	2.8	7.5	35.4	54.2	4.4	89	4.5
Employee helpfulness								
Round 1, FY2002	0.8	0.8	0.0	16.3	82.0	4.8	46	4.7
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	39.9	38.5	21.6	3.8	29	3.7
Interpretive display								
Round 1, FY2002	11.8	14.7	11.8	35.3	26.4	3.5	18	4.1
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	1.1	70.3	14.3	14.3	3.4	42	2.9
Parking availability								
Round 1, FY2002	5.0	0.8	6.6	30.9	56.8	4.3	48	4.2
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.7	15.0	24.9	59.4	4.4	63	3.8
Parking lot condition								
Round 1, FY2002	4.0	1.3	5.2	53.0	36.5	4.2	38	4.0
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	20.5	25.5	53.9	4.3	56	3.8
Rec. info. available								
Round 1, FY2002	3.3	5.8	6.6	33.6	50.7	4.2	45	4.4
Round 2, FY2007	0.8	2.5	54.7	13.2	28.8	3.7	48	3.0
Road condition								
Round 1, FY2002	6.2	3.7	11.6	46.4	32.0	3.9	73	4.4
Round 2, FY2007	10.0	14.1	8.2	28.7	39.1	3.7	77	4.6
Feeling of safety								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	3.6	35.2	61.2	4.6	86	4.6
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	2.4	1.0	19.1	77.4	4.7	87	4.2
Scenery								

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	1.1	6.0	18.0	74.9	4.7	95	4.5
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	0.0	2.8	16.7	80.5	4.8	90	4.6
Signage adequacy								
Round 1, FY2002	2.8	2.8	1.2	46.3	46.8	4.3	82	4.2
Round 2, FY2007	1.4	2.0	28.4	28.0	40.2	4.0	68	3.7
Trail condition								
Round 1, FY2002	2.6	0.6	3.3	40.3	53.2	4.4	50	4.5
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	7.2	20.9	13.0	58.9	4.2	62	4.3
Value for fee paid								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	8.9	22.4	68.6	4.6	14	4.7
Round 2, FY2007	0.0	2.7	84.7	0.0	12.6	3.2	15	3.3

*Scale is: Poor = 1 Fair = 2 Average = 3 Good = 4 Very good = 5
** Scale is: 1= not important 2= somewhat important 3=moderately important 4= important 5 = very important
N obs means the number of visitors who responded to this item.
Note: For items with less than 10 responses the data was not reported.

Table B-4. Satisfaction of Kootenai NF Wilderness Visitor respondents (FY2002 and FY2007).

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
Restroom cleanliness								
Round 1, FY2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Round 2, FY2007	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Developed facility condition								
Round 1, FY2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Round 2, FY2007	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Condition of environment								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	1.1	0.0	83.4	15.4	4.1	13	4.6
Round 2, FY2007	0	0.0	0.0	31.7	68.3	4.7	14	4.7
Employee helpfulness								
Round 1, FY2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Round 2, FY2007	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Interpretive display								
Round 1, FY2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Round 2, FY2007	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Parking availability								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	2.4	1.2	47.5	48.9	4.4	10	.
Round 2, FY2007	0	0.0	5.8	5.8	88.4	4.8	12	3.6
Parking lot condition								
Round 1, FY2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Round 2, FY2007	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3.6
Rec. info. available								
Round 1, FY2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Round 2, FY2007	0	11.6	34.9	21.7	31.7	3.7	12	2.5
Road condition								
Round 1, FY2002	4.8	0.0	43.5	46.9	4.8	3.5	13	4.3
Round 2, FY2007	0	5.1	0.0	50.8	44.1	4.3	13	4.5
Feeling of safety								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	1.1	84.6	14.3	4.1	13	3.9
Round 2, FY2007	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	13	4.7
Scenery								

ITEM	Poor	Fair	Average	Good	Very Good	Average Rating *	Number of Responses ***	Mean Importance **
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	98.9	5.0	13	5.0
Round 2, FY2007	0	0.0	0.0	4.6	95.4	5.0	14	4.7
Signage adequacy								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	1.1	4.6	89.5	4.8	4.0	13	4.2
Round 2, FY2007	0	0.0	25.7	19.7	54.6	4.3	14	3.4
Trail condition								
Round 1, FY2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.7	6.3	4.1	10	.
Round 2, FY2007	0	0.0	0.0	10.2	89.8	4.9	13	4.5
Value for fee paid								
Round 1, FY2002	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Round 2, FY2007	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.

*Scale is: Poor = 1 Fair = 2 Average = 3 Good = 4 Very good = 5
** Scale is: 1= not important 2= somewhat important 3=moderately important 4= important 5 = very important
N obs means the number of visitors who responded to this item.
Note: For items with less than 10 responses the data was not reported